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(54) Polymeric Electret and Its Manufacturing Method

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(71) Patent Assignee: Tokyo Denki Kagaku Kogyo Company

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[Note: Names, addresses, company names and brand names are translated in the most common manner. Japanese language does not have singular or plural words unless otherwise specified by a numeral prefix or a general form of plurality suffix.]

Description of the Invention

1. Name of the Invention

Polymeric Electret and Its Manufacturing Method

2. Scope of the Claims

1. Polymeric electret which is formed from ionomer resin material, which can be represented according to the general formula

(where, M represents a metal ion).

2. Manufacturing method for the preparation of polymeric electret according to the Claim paragraph 1 reported above, where the ionomer resin is electretized at a temperature close to the softening point of the ionomer resin.

Detailed Explanation of the Invention

The present invention is an invention about a polymeric electret and its manufacturing method.

Usually, the polymeric electret is characterized by the fact that it is produced as a polymeric material is maintained at a high temperature that is at or above its melting point temperature, and

also, a polarization is conducted through the action of an electric field, and in the state as the electrical field is being applied, it is cooled to room temperature, and this polarization is frozen and it is maintained for a long period of time.

In the past, the use of polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyethylene, Teflon, etc., different polymers as electret materials, has been known. However in the case of the electrets obtained from these materials, the change with the passing of time of their surface electric charge is large, and because of that the application in condenser type microphones etc., has been difficult.

The present invention is an invention, which has as a goal to solve such surface electric charge instabilities, and to suggest a polymeric electret with stable surface electric charge and its manufacturing method.

The authors of the present invention have conducted different studies in order to obtain polymer electret with stable surface electric charge, and as a result from that they have observed that ionomer resins have excellent electret characteristics and the present invention has been achieved.

The ionomer resin is a material characterized by the fact that the long chain molecules are connected through ionic bonds, and because of that their structure is represented as shown in Figure 1, and as M, Na, Zn etc., can be used.

Here below, practical implementation examples will be presented and the present invention will be explained in details.

A 300 micron thick film produced from ionomer resin material (trade name: Sarin, manufactured by Dupont Company), was used and at different polarization temperatures, 300 KV/cm electric field was applied, and it was equilibrated for a period of 30 minutes, and after that it was cooled down to room temperature and the electric field was withdrawn and electrets were produced.

The relationship between the rate of change of the surface electric change of these electrets after 150 days and the polarization temperature, is presented in Figure 2.

Moreover, the longitudinal axis represents the % change of the surface electric charge after 150 days, relative to the initial surface electric charge, and + represents an increase, and - represents a decrease.

According to Figure 2, around the softening point temperature, namely, in the 50oC ~ 80oC polarization range temperature, it can be stated that the change of the surface electric charge with the passing of the time becomes small.

It is understood that because of the fact that the softening point of the ionomer resin is around 70oC, when the ionomer resin polarization temperature is made to be close to the softening point, the surface electric charge is most stable.

Practical Example 1

At a polarization temperature of 70oC, a 100 kV/cm electric field was applied for a period of 30 minutes and the material was equilibrated, and after it was cooled to room temperature, the electric field was taken away, and the surface electric charge change coefficient of the ionomer electret after 150 days was + 10 %, and the surface charge density was 7 x 10^{-9} Coulon/cm2.

Practical Example 2

At a polarization temperature of 60oC, a 30 kV/cm electric field was applied for a period of 30 minutes and the material was equilibrated, and after it was cooled to room temperature, the electric field was taken away, and the surface electric charge change coefficient of the ionomer electret after 150 days was - 5 %, and the surface charge density was 8 x 10⁻⁹ Coulon/cm2.

As it is shown according to the above described practical implementation examples, the ionomer electret according to the present invention is an electret, which has a small change of the surface electric charge with the passing of time, and it maintains the surface electric charge for a long period of time, and because of that it demonstrates excellent properties when used as condenser type microphones, cartridges used for records etc.

Brief Explanation of the Figures

Figure 1 represents a structural diagram of the ionomer resin material, Figure 2 represents a diagram of the change of the surface electric charge of the ionomer electret depending on the polarization temperature.

In Figure 2:

On the vertical axis – coefficient of change of the surface electric charge (%) On the horizontal axis – polarization temperature (oC)

3. Record of the appended documents

(1) Verification request	1 copy
(2) Description of the invention	1 copy
(3) Figures	1 copy
(4) Application original	1 copy

Patent Assignee: Tokyo Denki Kagaku Kogyo Company

Amendment Formalities (self-imposed)

1. Case designation

Showa 46 Patent Number 87850

2. Name of the Invention

Polymeric Electret and Its Manufacturing Method

3. Party making the amendment

Relationship to the case

Patent applicants

Tokyo Denki Kagaku Kogyo

4. Effective date of the amendment

Self-generated

5. Subject of the amendment

Column of the scope of the patent claims of the description.

6. Content of the amendment

The scope of the patent claims is amended according to the presented on a separate page.

Separate page reporting the amended scope of the patent claims.

The scope of the patent claims is amended according to the described below.

1. Polymeric electret which is formed from ionomer resin material, which can be represented according to the general formula

(where, M represents a metal ion).

2. Manufacturing method for the preparation of polymeric electret according to the Claim paragraph 1 reported above, where the ionomer resin is electretized at a temperature close to the softening point of the ionomer resin.

Translated by Albena Blagev ((651) 735-1461 (h), (651) 704-7946 (w)) 03/26/02

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(全3頁)

K文都千代田区内神田 8 丁目 1 4 香 6 号.



- - (1) 一般式

(ただし、単は金銭イオン) でしめされるアイオノマー樹脂からなる高

- (2) ティオノマー 樹脂の軟化点近傍でエレク トレット化することを特徴とする特許請求 の範囲第1項記載の高分子エレクトレット の製造方法。
- 1 発明の辞細な説明

本発明は、高分子エレクトレフトおよびそ

一般に高分子エレクトレフトは、高分子材 料をその軟化点温度以上の高温中に保持し、 つ製場を作用させて分極を行ない、電場 を加えたままの状態で窒温まで冷却すること により作成され、その分極は凍結されて長い 簡持続するととを特徴とするものである。

りェチレン、テフロンなどの各種高分子が エレクトレツト材料として知られているが、 これらの材料から得られるエレクトレツトは その装面電荷の経時変化が大きいために、コ ンヂンサー型マイクロホンなどへの応用が困

本発明はあかる装面電荷の不安定性を解消 し、表面電荷の安定なる高分子エレクトレフ トおよびその製造方法を提供することを目的 とするものである。

本発明者等は、表面電荷の安定なる高分子 トレットを得るために、種々検討の箱 果、アイオノマー製脂がすぐれたエレクトレット特性を有することを見出し本発明に達したものである。

アイオノマー製脂は、長線分子間がイオン結合によつて連載されていることを特徴とするもので、その構造は、第1 図に示すとおりであり、Mとしては Na、 2n 等が用いられている。

以下、実施例をあげて本発明を詳細に説明する。

アイオノマー樹脂(デュポン社製、商品名 サーリン)の厚さ 8 0 0 μのフィルムを使用し、 様々の分極温度中で 8 0 0 K V/CM の電場を加 え、 8 0 分間安定後室温まで冷却して電場を 取り去りエレクトレットを作成した。

これらのエレクトレフトの表面電荷の 1 50 日後の変化率と分析温度との関係を第 3 図に示す。

なお、タチ軸は初期の表面電荷に対する150 日後の表面電荷の変化量を多で表示してあり、

第2図より、 4 4 で 一 2 0 分析温度範囲で表面電荷の経時変化が小さくなつているといえる。

1. 直接 /

アイオノマー樹脂の軟化点はす 0 で附近に あるので、アイオノマー樹脂では分価温度を 軟化点近辺にしたとき接面電荷が最も安定で あることがわかる。

実施例 1

実施領 2

分極温度 6 0 ℃で 3 0 KY/0m の電場を作用させなが 5 3 0 分間安定させ、宝温まで冷却後電場を取り去つて作成したアイオノマーエレクトレットの 1 5 0 日後の姿面電荷の変化

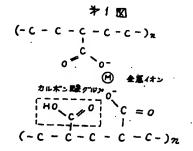
串は- 5 % であり、製面電荷密度は 8 × 1 g → クーロン/ cd であつた。

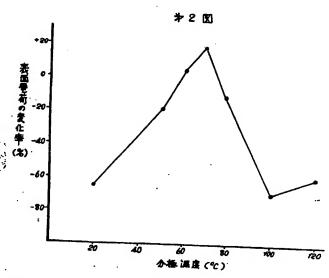
以上の実施例に示すように本発明のアイオノマーエレクトレットは表面電荷を維持するが少なく、長い間大きい表面電荷を維持するのでコンデンサー型マイクロホン、レコード用カートリッジなどに用いてすぐれた特性を発揮するものである。

4. 関面の簡単な説明

第1 図はアイオノマー都脂の構造図、第3 図はアイオノマーエレクトレットの表面電荷の分布温度による経時変化図である。

> 特許出版人 東京電気化学工業株式会社 代表者 素 野 福次郎





昭和47年11月 46日

▲ 数階書類の目録

(3)

佳

(4)

5. 前配以外の発明者

東京都千代田区内神田 3 丁目 1 4 香 6 号 10500 fo t a #200150 村東京電気化学工業株式会社内

氏 名

T\$ 9"1 " YX

特許庁長官 三 名 幸 夫 殿

1. 事件の表示

昭和46年時許顯第87850号

2 発明の名称

高分子エレクトレットおよびその製造方法

る補正をする者

事件との関係

特許出顧人

住所 東京都千代田区内神田 2丁目 1 4 裕 6 号

名称 (306) 東京電気化学工業株式会社

代表者 素 對 福次郎

- 4.補正命令の日付
- 5.補正の対象

明細書の特許請求の範囲の極

特許請求の範囲を別紙のとおり補正する。

7. 弥附書類の目録

補正した特許請求の範囲を記載した別紙

券許請求の範囲を次のとおり補正する。

(ただし、Mは金属イオン)

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でしめされるアイオノマー樹脂からなる高分 子エレクトレット。

(2) アイオノマー南脂の軟化点近傍でエレクト レット化することを特徴とする特許請求の範 **囲第1項配載の高分子エレクトレットの製造** 方法。